



ALEXANDRIA.
MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1876.

The National Democratic Convention will assemble at St. Louis to-morrow to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. From the spirit manifested by the delegates—with the exception of those from New York, who are divided as regards the availability of Gov. Tilden—it is but natural to suppose that the convention will be one of the most harmonious that ever assembled, for, though some of the individual delegates have personal preferences for certain of the candidates named, all the delegations seem to be possessed with the sole purpose, not of gratifying predilections, but of determining upon the men who can carry the greatest number of electoral votes, and having settled that important question, to nominate them at once. And when the ticket shall be announced, will it be too much to hope that what even some of the radical press allow—all the southern States except South Carolina—will vote for it? We think not, for since the commencement of the government until now there never has been a time when a change in the administration of the affairs of the country were more urgently demanded, not only for the well being of the states south of Mason and Dixon's line, but for every state in the Union. Since the war the South has been a portion of the Union but in name—its real condition being that of a conquered province, and unless that condition be changed by the election of a democratic president, the present prostration of business, universal debt, want of capital and want of work, will continue, and bankruptcy and poverty become general throughout the land. The government, as it now exists, is corrupt to its remotest ramifications, and no half way measures will suffice to remove the blight. The best man the radical ranks afford could not, owing to the circumstances that would necessarily surround him, correct the prevailing evil influences; to do that there must be at the head of the government a democrat, and one of the strictest sort—one who has had no affiliations with impure radicalism, and one whose every instinct will be to remove the curse inflicted by the radical party directly upon the South, and indirectly, but undesignedly, upon the whole country.

At a recent interview between President Grant and Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, the former said that during the present campaign "protection would be furnished every citizen of the South, and if the army was not large enough, the 'loyal States' would furnish volunteers for operations in that section;" and yet the same man, in his report to the reconstruction committee, immediately after the close of the war, and when, owing to the unsettled condition of the country, there may have been some political disturbances in the South, testified to the "loyal" feeling in that section, and to the "protection" afforded all classes by the local laws. Circumstances alter cases. The General then wanted to be President; the President now wants to be General.

The New York Herald says: "The republicans have nominated an indiarubber ticket and platform. They suit everybody—from Soft Money Kelley to Hard Money Woodford, from Protection Casey to Free Trade Ojczyk, from George William Curtis to Boss Shepherd. It is wonderful how a party will enjoy porridge and milk when it can find nothing better." The Herald has omitted the names of several distinguished gentlemen in this State who have lately become charmed with the tick and to whom the anticipation of porridge and milk is a midsummer beauty.

What a mistake it is that our people north and south do not throw out of politics the bloody shirt, the shogun and all the symbols of hatred, wrath, conquest and oppression, and rally about the Union of 1776! Why not have a real Centennial—one of peace and reconstruction.—N. Y. Herald.

Just what the south wants, but how can it be attained when northern demagogues find that the easiest way to secure political preferment is to abuse and denounce southern people?

Mr. S. J. Randall and his wife were, on Saturday last, the 25th anniversary of their wedding day, presented with many valuable presents, among them a walnut case lined with satin, containing a silver set of six pieces, upon the center piece of which was handsomely engraved, "Presented to the Hon. Samuel J. Randall by his democratic associates in the forty-fourth Congress, as a mark of their respect, with their felicitations on the occasion of his silver wedding, June 24th, 1876."

The statement made a few days ago, in the Washington Republican, that Mr. Lewis McKenzie, of this city, had warmly espoused the cause of Hayes and Wheeler, and intended to take the stump for the Cincinnati nominees, is, we are authorized to state, incorrect, and was made without that gentleman's knowledge or consent. Mr. McK. has, as yet, expressed no preference for any presidential candidate, and has no intention, so far, of taking any active part in the canvass.

We are informed that the statements published in the Washington Republican and New York Herald, purporting to give Col. Mosby's position and views in reference to Hayes and Wheeler, wherein the young demagogue of Virginia is spoken of as supporter of that ticket—&c., &c., are fictitious, and that while the Colonel does not hesitate to avow his determination to vote for the Cincinnati nominees he did not authorize the statements made in the papers referred to.

It now seems really possible that the radical Senate will not agree to the necessary resolutions made by the democratic House in the several appropriation bills, and that consequently no money will be appropriated to carry on the various departments of the government after the first of July.

The Court of Appeals of Virginia has decided that a commissioner of sale has no authority to receive purchase money for lands sold under decree of court, until he shall execute bond, whether the decree require it or not.

Mr. J. C. Reed, the confidential clerk of Mr. Caldwell, and who assumed all the responsibility of the famous Loudon telegram, could not, for the life of him tell how Mr. Blaine knew that Mr. Knott had received the dispatch.

The radicals are hard to please. They are finding fault with the democrats now for giving the contested seats in Congress to negroes, and say that by doing so the democrats are only trying to conciliate the negro vote.

The grand jury of Baltimore, Saturday, indicted one of the "reform" members of the City Council of that city for forgery and arson.

Mr. Robert H. Mann, a prominent lawyer of Petersburg, died in that city last Friday.

Mr. W. W. Glenn, a well known citizen of Baltimore, died last Saturday.

St. Louis Convention.—Telegrams from St. Louis, dated last night, says:

Additional delegations arrived last night and to-day. Special trains will reach here early to-morrow morning with several hundred people from New York, New England and other parts of the country. A train with three hundred Tammanyites arrived this morning, and the opponents of Tilden from New York are now very numerous. The contest between the Tilden and the anti-Tilden men has been very warm to day, and in many cases quite bitter. The opposition to him on the part of the Tammany crowd is very strong and aggressive, but, notwithstanding this, Tilden's friends proclaim that he has gained strength. This is conceded by some of his opponents, but when attempt is made to ascertain how many votes he can command in convention no one will say. Everybody seems to be at sea and drifting. There is really no organization in favor of any candidate. The currency question is assuming more form and opinion upon that subject becoming more pronounced. A prominent Ohio delegate asserts that the nomination of Tilden and the adoption of his views on the money question will lose that State by 60,000 majority, and Indiana say that State will give 100,000 to him, while, if Hendricks is nominated, he would carry them both by handsome majorities. Kansas delegates say the democrats of that State will not support Tilden, and if he is nominated there will be a third ticket put in the field. The Southern delegates seem to occupy the same position they did three days ago. They are willing to accept any man who promises the best chances of success at the polls.

Hendricks men profess to be hopeful, but many of them express disappointment at the decrease of his strength during several weeks past. They cannot account for this change in sentiment, but admit that in the east and south especially his strength has materially diminished. Pennsylvanians say the day after their convention was held Hendricks had a three-fifths majority of the delegates; now he has not one-fifth. Similar reports are made by other eastern and southern delegations. The Hancock movement on the other hand has developed greatly during the past two days, and although he has not been regularly taken up here in pretty general favor and talked of quite extensively as the second choice. The south seems to be strongly in his favor, and will probably rally to him if it is shown he can be nominated.

The Nebraska delegation held a meeting last night, and resolved to cast their vote as a unit from first to last for Tilden. The New Hampshire delegation is said to be almost solid for Tilden. Several Michigan delegates are said to have deserted Tilden, and Hendricks is gaining favor with that delegation. There are a number of prominent influential Germans from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other States, including several editors of widely circulating papers, who to day had an informal meeting, at which the political situation was pretty freely discussed.

It was stated that in New York the Germans are for reform, and will be satisfied with nothing else. They believe Tilden to be the embodiment of this principle, and favor him. They care little for platforms or promises. They are largely republicans, but are not wedded to party, and with the man who has shown himself, by every act of his official life, to be a reformer at the head of the party the German vote, with limited exceptions, will be cast for that party.

A telegram to the Baltimore Gazette, sent at a late hour last night, says: The southern delegates for the most part did not arrive here till Saturday night and this morning. Messrs. Pearce and Galt, of the Maryland delegation, arrived on Sunday, and Hon. Robert M. McLane and the balance this morning. They were accompanied by Usher Dennis, John Gwinn, John Mahon and Daniel L. Murray, of Baltimore; Joseph Higgins, of Carroll; Horsey, of Frederick; John M. Wothers, of Baltimore; John Fay, of Allegheny, and Henry Gans, of Washington. The delegation are quartered at the Lindell House, which is the center of the prevailing excitement. It is understood that Freeman and Johnson, of the Sixth district of Maryland, are for Hendricks, and that the balance will probably vote for Tilden.

The Virginia delegation, numbering twenty-two are at the Leede hotel, and have the large parlor for their headquarters. Among the delegation are Thomas S. Boone, Gen. J. A. Walker and Gen. Fitzhugh L. W. Governor Gilbert C. Walker is here, but not as a delegate. To-day the delegation assembled, with Mr. Boone as temporary chairman, and they were addressed by Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, of New York, in so able manner, in favor of the nomination of Mr. Tilden. He claimed that Mr. Tilden was certain to carry New York as the representative of the principles of reform, and a great many States. He argued that the principle of reform was more certain to carry Indiana and Ohio in the October election than Mr. Hendricks or any other man will. With reference to Gen. Hancock, he said that the experiment of nominating Horace Greeley ought to be sufficient to prevent such a nomination. The Virginia delegation are unpledged but it is believed on good authority that a majority favor Tilden. The Alabama delegation, with twenty votes, occupy room twenty-three, Southern hotel, as their headquarters. The delegation are Gen. L. P. Walker, Col. Eli Shorter, Col. C. C. Langdon, Gen. E. W. Pettus, ex-Lieutenant Governor Mora and Hon. F. S. Lyon. General Pettus will be the chairman. The vote, yet unlearned, will stand about eight for Tilden, eight for Hendricks and the others scattering. The delegates have decided, as Alabama leads off, to divide their votes in this manner so as not to give any one the force of their full twenty votes. The Louisiana delegation, numbering sixteen, are on the first floor of the

Southern hotel. Ex-Governor R. C. Wickliffe is the chairman. On the first ballot they will vote for Hancock. Tilden will receive six votes on this delegation, and the rest scattering. The Georgia delegation number twenty-two; their headquarters are at the Southern hotel. General Smith will be the chairman. Among others present are Gen. P. M. B. Young, Hon. H. B. Hill, R. A. Lester, J. W. Walford and John K. Barnes. The delegation is divided between Tilden and Hancock, the majority being for the latter. Gen. Young is working actively against the repeal of the two-thirds rule. This morning he spoke to John Morrissey on the subject, who said the rule ought to be repealed, but he suggested that New York and other States with candidates should not vote on that question. North Carolina has twenty votes and headquarters at the Southern hotel. Among others present are Col. Whorton, J. Green, Hon. T. F. Clingman, Col. Short, Paul C. Cameron and Hon. W. S. Durish. It is impossible to determine how this delegation will vote, though it seems Tilden has three friends among them.

The delegation from Western Virginia are at the Washington Avenue hotel. Among others with them are Judge G. G. Camden, J. N. Camden, John J. Davis and H. M. Matthews. They seem to favor Thurman but have not yet decided what course to pursue. The Florida delegation is at the Southern hotel with them is a Senator Jones; they seem to favor Hancock. The Texas delegation is at the Southern hotel; a majority favor Hancock.

The South Carolina delegation are undivided. The Arkansas delegation state they will vote for the man to win as soon as they ascertain what that man is. The Mississippi delegation is at Barnum's. They will be a unit for Tilden; Gen. Wade Hampton is with them. Kentucky and Missouri favor Tilden.

The Tennessee delegation number twenty-four, and are stopping at Hull's, nearly opposite the Lindell hotel. With them are Gen. W. B. Bates, John C. Crozier and Col. John C. Buret.

W. C. Windom is expected to-night from Washington. A majority of the delegates favor Hendricks, though Tilden will receive a few votes.

Delaware will present the name of Bayard, of whom every one here speaks well, and regrets that his vote will be unavailable. As a general thing the delegates from the southern States oppose the repeal of the two-thirds rule, and while the delegates seem to have their preferences as individuals, they all express the determination to support the man who will afford the most certain assurance of success in the coming election. Most of them are in favor of the repeal of the resumption act, and wish a plank inserted in the platform to that effect.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (radical) contains the following sketches of some of the delegates already on the field and at work:

In point of distinctive appearance, Hon. John Bigelow bears the palm. This gentleman is a favored son of fortune. He was appointed chargé d'affaires at Paris by President Lincoln, and succeeded to the post of Minister to France upon the death of Mr. Dayton. After being in turn relieved by John A. Dix, Mr. Bigelow returned to the United States, and began work upon his "Life of Franklin." After the death of Henry J. Raymond he became editor of the New York Times, a position which he held for a short time only. His next appearance before the public was as a member of the Canal Investigation Board appointed by Gov. Tilden. The prominence which his work in that capacity gave him led to his nomination as Secretary of State by the democrats last year. Up to this time Mr. Bigelow had been a republican, but in his extraordinary position as the head of the democratic ticket his usual good fortune attended him, and he was elected "by a large majority." He is now here to forward the interests of Gov. Tilden, and talks as calmly as the oldest of the Bourbons about the traditions of the democratic party.

Mr. Bigelow is tall, well formed and prepossessing. He wears side-whiskers, and his dark hair is well combed with gray. The expression about his eyes and mouth, as well as his dress and manners, reminds one somewhat of George William Curtis. Bigelow is less of a force and less of a scholar than Curtis, and very much more of a politician. He is not a delegate, and appears as a volunteer.

Reverse Bigelow, and you have John Kelley. Tammany's chief is no pet of fortune. He is a man of hard sense and hard work, and carries a hard head set square upon a short, stout neck. His hair is thick and out, and is his full beard. His appearance is that of an average railway "boss," but his language and manner betray intimate acquaintance with public men and great events. One glance at Kelley's visage is enough to convince any one that Tilden's chief enemy is a hard, self-willed, determined and unrelenting foe.

Augustus Schell is a tall man, with sandy hair almost white, closely shaven face excepting a small tuft of hair allowed to remain in front of the ears. His manner is rather cheerful, and his address is not very good. He looks like a German watchmaker or pawnbroker. You can duplicate him in any town in the country. Schell and Kelley are associated in the work of killing Tilden, and are always together. It is a union of money and power. Kelley's face represents "shent per shent"; Schell's face is not interesting; the eye involuntarily quits the face and searches for the fist.

Nature built John G. Thompson for a sergeant at arms or a sheriff. In order that he might reach the intended place he went into politics, and succeeded. He is a man of fine appearance, medium height, with black hair and thin whiskers. His head, frame and manner indicate physical force and executive ability. He flatters himself upon the fight he made in Allen's case in Ohio. He was vanquished, but he established his reputation as a political engineer.

Gov. Dorsheimer, of New York, is, like Bigelow, a representative of money and democracy in the name of reform. He never voted for the democratic ticket in his life until he voted for himself for Lieutenant Governor of New York. He is the chief representative of the Tilden interest here. Physically, he is the best man in the crowd. He is powerfully built, but no great height gives him a fine proportion of frame. He is not unlike General Burdette in appearance, but has a better mouth and a stronger face than the Rhode Island Senator. He is good natured and polite to all, and so confident of Tilden's success that he is inclined to the laissez faire policy in the coming contest. He is very guarded in his language, and carefully avoids any derogatory remarks concerning the opponents of his favorite leader.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of varied and sensational history, arrived yesterday. He represents the highly patriotic and conciliatory element in the New York delegation. He will vote for Tilden, but admires Davis, Hendricks and Thurman, and thinks that any one of them could carry New York. General Pryor is only forty six years of age, yet for nearly twenty years he has been a conspicuous figure in public life. In his earlier days, when presenting his district in Virginia, he was brought prominently into notice by the characteristic manner in which James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, repudiated him on his first attack made on his paper in the House of Representatives by Mr. Pryor. The virulent old Scotch editor, in his press dispatches of the proceedings of the House, would interpolate between reported remarks, speeches, and even after the Chaplain's prayer, the following:

"Roger A. Pryor, the filthy liar and calumniator of Virginia, said nothing," and this scurrilous line would be repeated as often as ten or twenty times in a single report. The matter attained a much wider celebrity than

even the Herald could have given it, from the fact that the Herald took the matter up, as a question of privilege, and held a formal inquiry into the conduct of L. A. Gobright, now chief of the Associated Press at Washington, but then a reporter in Congress for the same body. General Pryor also has the distinction of having been the last southern fire eater to send a challenge to a northern musket. To this circumstance he owes his first taste of national celebrity. In an unfortunate moment he was impelled to follow the southern precedent, and challenged Congressman Potter, of Wisconsin. Potter accepted, named bowie-knives as the weapons, and the duel never came off. Immediately after the war commenced Pryor was appointed a Brigadier General in the Confederate army. His actions met with the displeasure of the Richmond authorities, and he resigned his commission and entered the army as a private. After the war he removed to Brooklyn, and resumed the practice of his profession. His service as counsel for Tilden in the Beecher case will be recalled by all.

Gen. Pryor's personal appearance is scarcely in keeping with his remarkable history. His hair is black and is worn long. His face is perfectly smooth, his forehead low but wide, his eyes dark brown, his appearance and manner youthful, mild and captivating. If he makes any more history it will not be as a fire-eater or a duelist; it will be rather as a scholar and a peace maker.

Ex-Senator Gwin, of California, the famous Duke of Sonora under the Maximilian regime, was an object of interest at the Lindell yesterday. He looks like the memory of other days—a very well-preserved memory withal. He was the first U. S. Senator from California, and represented that State in the Senate for several terms. He is a natural born filibuster, and always believed in the sacred right of Americans to take anything belonging to Mexicans. He was created Duke of Sonora by Maximilian, and was recognized as such by the French court. His constant advice to the young Emperor was to enlist 20,000 Americans in the army, and not to depend upon the Mexicans. When the French army left Mexico the Duke of Sonora accompanied it, and with true versatility laid aside Court honors and took up the business of claim agent. He has resided in Washington for some time, and is here to help Tilden.

Montgomery Blair is perhaps one of the best preserved politicians of the old school in the United States. Formerly a republican, and a supporter of Mr. Lincoln's before his election and throughout his administration, he is now an ardent supporter of Mr. Tilden, and it was mainly through a letter he published about a year ago that Tilden's name came prominently before the public as a candidate for the Presidency on the democratic ticket. Judge Blair, apparently about sixty years of age, is erect as a reed, cool and sagacious in conversation, with a peculiar habit of raising his voice to a sudden high pitch when asking a question, which, at times, perfectly stuns him. His gray eyes and eyebrows, which, though now white, betray traces of their former red; his firm, well-shaped head, now partially bald, and the whole decided character of his face betray a Scotch origin, the perfunctory innumeration of Scotchmen, who so conspicuously in his brother Frank, being subdued, however, into the determined gravity and cultivated shrewdness of riper years.

The Judge is a very decided partisan of Tilden, and thinks his nomination sure, and his election quite as sure. Speaking to the reporter, he gave Governor Tilden a high eulogium for his powers of labor and his perfect honesty, comparing him in these respects to Silas Wright.

Reporter. How does Tilden stand in New York? Is there no opposition to him?
Judge Blair. Of course there is opposition to him; but I tell you he will carry the State by at least fifty thousand majority. And this will be largely outside of New York city. The old free soil counties in Western New York gave him a grand majority in the last election, and they will give still stronger for him if he is nominated for the Presidency.

R. Is the action of Western New York to be taken as an indication of that of Ohio?
Judge B. Certainly it is. Their interests are identical, and Tilden will sweep Ohio. He will also be the choice of California, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado, Maine and Connecticut.

R. What about the South?
Judge B. Well, the South say they will be content to let the Northern men nominate the man who can carry the most Northern States, and if that be so, they cannot fail to come to Tilden.

Such, in substance, are the views expressed by Judge Montgomery Blair.

A reporter for the Globe-Democrat, called upon Mr. John G. Thompson, at the Platters', and the following conversation took place:

R. It is understood that you represent Mr. Thurman's interests here?
Mr. T. Well, Mr. Thurman is not, strictly speaking, a candidate. He will probably be brought before the Convention, but I think he will not be brought out at first. He occupies a position rather exceptional, and, I think, a man upon whom the East and the West could unite.

R. Will Ohio support Thurman?
Mr. T. You know the record of our State Convention? The delegation was instructed to vote for Gov. Allen, and will, of course, do so.

R. Do you propose forcing Thurman ahead so far as possible?
Mr. T. Nothing of the sort. I am not for any man to an unreasonable extent. If you convince me that any other man will stand a better show of being elected I'll go for him. I came here for conference, and am disposed to act for the good of the party.

R. Will there be any trouble about the currency question?
Mr. T. I suppose not. I suppose the Convention will declare for the repeal of the resumption act. Nearly everybody appears to be in favor of that. Such a resolution will satisfy all parties East and West.

R. Will there be a fight over the adoption of the two thirds rule?
Mr. T. I do not know. If the friends of Tilden fight again the rule it will be the worst thing they could do. I do not believe they will do it.

R. Do you think it will be a harmonious Convention?
Mr. T. Very much so. It will be too harmonious, if one may judge from present appearances. I do not like that. I prefer a warm fight.

New Depot.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad will on July 1 open a freight and passenger station at Uniontown, on the Alexandria branch of their road. The new depot will prove a great convenience to persons living in South Washington and the adjacent country, and will no doubt prove of advantage to the business of the branch road.

DROWNED.—Thornton Lewis, colored, was drowned at Edwards' Ferry, yesterday, at nine o'clock a. m., while bathing in the canal. He resided in Shepherd's Alley, Washington, D. C. His body was soon after recovered and buried, no request being held.

During a severe storm at Boston yesterday a large number of pleasure boats in the harbor were capsized, and although nothing definite is known it is believed several persons were drowned, as a number of boats with parties on board are missing. At Plymouth two boats with seven persons on board are missing.

Ex-United States Marshal Robert Murray died in New York yesterday, aged 62 years.

Foreign News.

In the Spanish Congress yesterday the government was asked whether it had been informed that England intended to address observations to it respecting the application of the religious toleration clause of the new constitution. The minister of foreign affairs replied that he had no such information, but if any foreign government attempted interference in the matter of the application of the constitution, Spain, in dealing with such interference, would follow the dictates of national honor. The above incident was called up by a recent reply by the Hon. Mr. Bourke to the British Foreign Department in the House of Commons, when he declared that the British government would not fail to use its exertions in favor of personal freedom if it should be threatened by an illiberal interpretation of the toleration clause.

The Russian representative at Belgrade is privately abetting the war party. England is using her influence to restrain Prince Milan, who, however, declares it is now too late to resist the tide of events, and his only choice is revolution or war.

A dispatch from Berlin announces that the powers and especially Germany insist on the serious prosecution of the parties really responsible for the murders at Salonica. The Porte appears to be inclined to satisfy the demand.

A mail train on the Saragossa and Barcelona Railway ran off the track yesterday, between Tawreka and Corvia. Seventeen persons were killed and 37 injured.

The particulars of the second application for the appointment of a receiver for the W. C. V. M. & G. S. R. R. were published in Saturday's Gazette. In speaking of it, the Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index says:

"Another effort and a somewhat favorable one is being made to throw the Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railroad into the hands of a receiver. After a while success will attend the enterprise as persistently directed. The name of this company is an offense to the traveling public and not creditable to the good sense of the company."

If the court in closing up its affairs can provide that it shall have a new name I imagine few people will grieve about its troubles. The fact that the bill was filed by Judge Hunter Marshall and Mr. John O. Steger and that Judge Marshall is counsel for the Duvalley (Pennsylvania Railroad Branch) which is inimical to the W. C. V. M. & G. S. R. R. Co. (Baltimore and Ohio Branch) is commented upon, but I suppose means nothing in particular. The fact is that when the W. C. V. M. & G. S. R. R. is sold it will be some entirely the property of the B. & O. For all that the people know this proceeding which is in the name of Geo. W. Scott may be in the interest of Mr. Barbour. Judge Bond will not appoint him receiver. He would not appoint Geo. Wickham nor Gen. Mabone because he thought that a man who had been prominent in the management of an insolvent corporation was not the best possible person to wind up its affairs.

Since writing above I learn that the proceedings against Barbour's Railroad mean exactly what they purport; neither more nor less. The motion for a receiver will be pressed with all earnestness.

I learn also that a similar movement will soon be directed against another Virginia Railroad, which has long suffered from financial pressure &c.

MR. BLAINE GOING HOME.—Mr. Blaine does not gain strength as rapidly as his physicians hoped, but was much better yesterday, and has determined to leave to-day or to-morrow, in a special car, for his home in Augusta, Maine, to seek absolute and undisturbed rest for several weeks, free from newspapers, telegrams, politics and visitors. On the way he will respond to no calls, and will make the trip as quickly as possible. He will not return to Washington during the present session. His speech of last Monday night was too much of an effort. He says himself that he has lost the soap and vim he had before his attack, and that he has never had so light an appetite. He neglects his private correspondence and seems to have no concern about business. He has consented to obey the physicians' injunctions so far as to leave at once for a change of climate and new scenes.—Washington Republican.

Suspicious and evil disposed people, and some who are merely worldly minded, say that the "brain tag," was only the device of a maligner, and that the ex-speaker can't face the coming report of the investigating committee.

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Letter from Nelson County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
NORWOOD, NELSON CO., VA., June 24, 1876.
The closing exercises of Norwood College came off on the 22d instant. The large and handsome hall decorated hall was well filled by an appreciative audience. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Withers, Mr. Wm. D. Cabell, the accomplished principal, opened the exercises with an appropriate address to the students, after which he proceeded to deliver certificates to those who had distinguished themselves in their various studies. The gold medal on English was then awarded to Mr. Wm. H. Dougherty, of Texas. Mr. Sisson, one of the teachers, was called to the stand and delivered a handsome address, after which H. D. S. G. Cabell was called upon and responded in a short but interesting speech on the wants of the age. Dinner was then announced to which all did justice. After dinner we reassembled in the hall where we were entertained for half an hour by Mr. Levy, a student of the University of Virginia. His address was one of the best to which it has ever been my pleasure to listen. His language was chaste and beautiful. Then came the celebration of the Ugly Club. The President, Mr. S. A. Seddon, made a short and amusing address, setting forth the principles of the club. Various honors were conferred upon the members. The first honor of ugly man was conferred upon Mr. S. G. Baldwin, of Virginia; the honor of borer was conferred upon Mr. E. W. Smith, of Nelson co., Va., and to him was awarded an enormous auger; the honor of ladies' man was conferred on Mr. W. H. Dougherty, of Texas; the honor of pretty man was conferred on Mr. C. K. Nutt, of West Virginia; this gentleman was the recipient of a very large stick of candy; the honor of model was awarded to Mr. C. F. Harris, of West Va., as being the cleanest man in school. All of the above honors were conferred with appropriate addresses, and were responded to by the recipients and were very entertaining and caused a good deal of merriment, bringing down the house in frequent and loud applause. This closed the evening exercises, and the crowd dispersed until 8 o'clock, when the Norwood Literary Society held its celebration, after which the gentlemen and ladies tripped the light fantastic toe until the wee sma hours. The ladies made a most creditable showing, and the institution and Mr. Wm. D. Cabell, its honorable principal and host, Norwood College is beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the James river.

ETHELIA.

Letter from Gen. W. H. F. Lee.

RAVENSWORTH, FAIRFAX CO., JUN. 24, 1876.
To the editor of the ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE: Your correspondent at Fairfax C. H. (unintentionally, of course) does not quote me accurately in his account of the proceedings of the mass meeting held at that place on the 19th instant.

He reports me as saying "that our State now needs to be bled for the venous diseases of the past." I said "that the State now needs to be bled as to its venous diseases."

I also expressed the hope that in these Centennial celebrations the Americans of to-day would study anew the principles of government laid down by Washington and his associates for the government of our country.

Should you deem this correction of any importance please insert in your paper, my obligations.

Yours respectfully,
W. H. F. LEE.

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English

and Scotch

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Diagonals,

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COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Alexandria, V. June 26, 1876.

To Elizabeth B. Bowen, Lucy L. Bowen, Elizabeth Best, Adeline Best, Louisa Watt, James Biren, Elizabeth Birch, Louisa Talladoro, William H. Thornton, Adeline Thornton, Robert M. Carter, George F. Carter, Alfred Carter, Robert M. Lewis, John T. Lewis and Francis M. Lewis.

You are hereby notified that I have filed upon the 25th DAY OF JULY, 1876, at my office, Market Building, Alexandria, Virginia, to ascertain and report—

1st. Who are the heirs at law of John W. Bowen, deceased.